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## PUBLIC PAPERS.

*Speech of the Cardinal Legate, upon his Introduction to Buonaparte, on the 9th of April.*

"General First Consul,

I come in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, and under your auspices, General First Consul, to discharge among the French the august functions of Legate.

I am come among a great and warlike nation, the glory of which you have exalted by your conquests, secured its external tranquillity by an universal peace, and the happiness of which you are going to complete, by restoring to it the free exercise of the Catholic Religion. That glory was reserved for you, General Consul. The same arm that gained battles, signed peace with all nations, restores their splendour to the temples of the true God, raises his altars, and re-establishes his worship. Consummate, General Consul, this work of wisdom, so long delayed by those whom you govern. I shall neglect nothing that may contribute to it. A faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the Sovereign Pontiff, the most grateful of my duties, to express to you my tender regard for you, and his love for all the French. Your wishes shall regulate the length of my stay with you. I shall not go away before I shall have left in your hands the monuments of this important mission, during which, you may be assured, I shall not allow any thing to be done on my part contrary to the rights of the Government and of the Religion. I give you, as the pledge of my sincerity, the fidelity of my promise, my title, my known splendour, and, I dare to say, the confidence which the Sovereign Pontiff and yourself have placed in me.

The Cardinal Legate then took and subscribed an oath in the requisite form, and the First Consul answered him in the following terms:

From the apostolic virtues which distinguish Monsieur Cardinal, I see you with pleasure the possessor of so great an influence over consciences. I will draw from the Gospel the rules of your conduct, and thereby you will powerfully contribute to the extinction of hatreds, to the consolidation of the peace in this vast empire. The French people will applaud the concert which has taken place between his Holiness and me in the choice of your person. The result of your mission will be a new subject of triumph for the Christian Religion, which in ages has done so much good to man. It will receive new congratulations of enlightened philosophy, and the real friends of mankind.

*Concordat between the French Government and his Holiness Pius VII. exchanged September 10, 1801.*

The Government of the Republic acknowledges the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion,

is the religion of the great majority of French Citizens. His Holiness equally acknowledges, that this same religion has received, and at this moment expects, the greatest benefit and éclat from the establishment of the Catholic worship in France, and the particular profession which the Consuls of the Republic have made of it. In consequence of this mutual acknowledgement, they resolved, for the benefit of religion, and for the maintenance of interior tranquillity, upon the following articles:

I. The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, shall be freely exercised in France. The worship shall be public, conforming to the regulations of police, which the Government shall judge necessary for the public tranquillity.

II. A new circumscription of the French dioceses shall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the French Government.

III. His Holiness shall declare to the titular French Bishops, that he expects from them, with firm confidence, every kind of sacrifice, even that of their sees, for the sake of peace and unity. After this exhortation, if they shall refuse this sacrifice, commanded by the welfare of the church, (a refusal which his Holiness nevertheless does not expect) new titulars shall be provided for the government of the Bishoprics of the new circumscription in the following manner:

IV. The First Consul of the Republic shall name, within three months after the publication of his Holiness's bull, to the Archbishoprics and Bishoprics of the new circumscription. His Holiness shall confer the canonical institution, according to the forms established with respect to France, before the change of Government.

V. The nominations to the Bishoprics, which shall afterwards become vacant, shall also be made by the First Consul; and the canonical institution shall be conferred by his Holiness.

VI. The Bishops, before entering upon their functions, shall take from the hands of the First Consul the following oath:—"I swear and promise to God, upon the Holy Evangelists, to preserve obedience and fidelity to the Government established by the constitution of the French Republic. I promise also to have no intelligence, to assist at no council, to maintain no connection, either within or without, which shall be contrary to the public tranquillity; and if, within any diocese or elsewhere, I shall learn that any thing is designed for the prejudice of the State, I will make it known to Government."

VII. The Ecclesiastics of the second order shall take the same oath from the hands of the civil authorities appointed by Government.

VIII. The following form of prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service, in all the Catholic churches of France:

"Domine, salvam fac Rempublicam.  
"Domine, salvos fac Consules."

IX. The Bishops shall make a new circumscription of the parishes of their dioceses, which shall not take effect, till after the consent of Government.

X. The Bishops shall appoint the Curés. Their choice shall fall only on persons accepted by Government.

XI. The Bishops may have a chapter in their cathedrals, and a seminary in their dioceses, but Government does not undertake to endow them.

XII. All the metropolitan churches, cathedrals, parochial and other churches, not alienated, necessary for worship, shall be placed at the disposal of the Bishops.

XIII. His Holiness, for the welfare of the church and the happy establishment of the Catholic Religion, declares, that neither he nor his successors will disturb in any manner the possessors of alienated ecclesiastical effects, and that in consequence the property of these same effects, the rights and revenues attached to them shall remain unchangeable in their hands, or in those of their assignees.

XIV. The Government will secure a suitable maintenance to the Bishops and Curates, whose dioceses and parishes shall be included in the new circumscription.

XV. The Government will also take measures for permitting French Catholics to make upon their own choice, endowments in favour of churches.

XVI. His Holiness acknowledges in the First Consul of the French Republic the same rights and prerogatives enjoyed with respect to his Holiness by the antient Government.

XVII. It is agreed upon between the contracting parties, that when any of the successors of the First Consul shall not be Catholics, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the above article, and the appointments to bishoprics, shall be regulated, with respect to him by a new convention.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within 40 days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Messidor of the 9th year of the French Republic, (15th July, 1801.)

(Signed) Joseph Buonaparte.  
Hercules, Cardinal Consalvi.  
Cretet.  
Joseph Archiep. Corinthi.  
Bernier.  
F. Carolus Caselli.

#### *Organic Articles of the Convention of 26 Messidor, Year 9.*

Under this head are seventy-seven articles, the substance of which we shall endeavour to extract from the formal expressions in which they are promulgated.

No bulls, decrees, or other writings from Rome, can be circulated in France; no papal legate, or commissioner received, or acts of foreign councils published, and no French councils held without the permission of Government. All ecclesiastical functions shall be gratuitous, those offerings excepted, which shall be allowed by regulations. Appeals may be made to the council of state against abuses by Ecclesiastics, as well as against those by whom they may be molested in their worship, or liberties. The Catholic worship shall be performed under the direction of Archbishops, Bishops, and Curates. The two former may add to their names titles of *Citizen* or *Monsieur*; all other qualifications are abolished. Archbishops to consecrate their suffragans, and hear complaints against their conduct and decisions.

Bishops must be natives of France, and not less than 30 years of age; shall bring, before nomination attestation of good conduct from the Bishop in whose diocese they shall have exercised the functions of Priest, and shall be examined as to their doctrine, by a Bishop and two Priests appointed by the Chief Consul. They cannot leave their dioceses without his permission, and shall each year make a visitation of some part, so as to include the whole within five years. They are to organize their seminaries by rules submitted to the First Consul, and to send each year to the council of state the names of the persons educated in them. No person can be ordained before attaining the age of twenty-five, or without possessing property to the annual amount of 300 livres.

Curates are to take the oath prescribed from the hands of the Prefects. They are bound to reside in their parishes. No foreigner can exercise any ecclesiastical function, without the permission of Government. No priest can leave his diocese to serve in another, without permission from his Bishop. One liturgy and one catechism are to be used in all Catholic churches. No curate can order extraordinary public prayers, without special permission from the Bishop. All Ecclesiastics shall wear the French dress, in black; Bishops only excepted, who may add to it the pastoral cross and purple stockings. Only one form of service can take place in one church. Civil and military officers are to have distinguished places in cathedrals and churches. Sermons and similar addresses from the pulpit can be delivered only by special authority from the Bishop. Curates shall pray for the prosperity of the French Republic, and of the Consuls. The nuptial benediction shall be given only to those who have entered into the marriage contract before the civil officer. Sunday shall be a day of rest to all public functionaries. The Republican calendar is to be preserved.

Archbishops are to receive incomes of 15,000 livres each; Bishops of 10,000; Curates of the first class, 1500; of the second, 1000. Curates may receive offerings, in addition to these sums, if circumstances require. These Councils are authorized to provide suitable dwellings for Bishops and Curates. In parishes where shall remain no building which can be appropriated to public worship, the Bishop and the Prefect shall provide one.

There shall be in France ten Archbishoprics, and fifty Bishoprics. The following are the Archbishoprics:

PARIS,	MECKLIN,	BESANCON,
LYONS,	AIX,	TOULOUSE,
BOURDEAUX,	BOURGES,	TOURS.
ROUEN,		

#### *Organic Articles of the Protestant Worship.*

Frenchmen only can exercise the functions of this worship, holding no connection with any foreign power. They shall pray for the prosperity of the French Republic and of the Consuls. No doctrinal decision can be published, without permission from the Consuls; no change of discipline can take place without the same authority. The Council of State will take cognizance of all dissensions between ministers. Endowments may be made in the same manner as those of Catholic churches, and Government will provide for the maintenance, taking into consideration, however, the property now belonging to their churches and the amount of offerings. There will be two seminaries in



ance for the instruction of ministers of the con-  
fession of Augsburg; and one at Geneva for the  
Reformed Churches. Professors in both to be  
appointed by the First Consul. Ministers shall  
be studied a certain time in one of these semina-  
ries, and have a certificate of their capacity and  
manners.

Reformed churches are to have pretors; consis-  
torial places and synods, there being a consistorial  
court for every six thousand persons of that com-  
munion, and a synod for every five churches.  
Churches of the confession of Augsburg are to have  
pretors, consistorial places, and general consistories,  
according to the same population. Five of the lat-  
ter churches from the district of one inspection, to  
be composed of a minister and two laymen, chosen  
from the district, and confirmed by the Chief Consul.  
There will be three general consistories, one at Stras-  
burg, one at Mentz, and one at Cologne, to be ap-  
pointed by the Chief Consul, and assembled with his  
commission.

As a companion piece to the preceding  
most curious paper, we shall here insert  
another, which is not less curious, and which  
ways ought to accompany it.

PROCLAMATION,

issued by Buonaparté, in the Arabic Language,  
on his landing in Egypt.

In the name of God, gracious and merciful.—  
There is no God but God; he has no son or associate in  
kingdom.

The present moment, which is destined for the  
punishment of the Beys, has been long anxiously  
expected. The Beys, coming from the mountains  
of Georgia and Bajars, have desolated this beautiful  
country, long insulted and treated with contempt  
by the French Nation, and oppressed her merchants  
in various ways. Buonaparté, the General of the  
French Republic, according to the principles of  
liberty, is now arrived; and the Almighty, the  
Lord of both Worlds, has sealed the destruction of  
the Beys.

Inhabitants of Egypt! When the Beys tell you  
the French are come to destroy your religion, believe  
them not: it is an absolute falsehood. Answer those  
deceivers, that they are only come to rescue the rights  
of the poor from the hands of their tyrants, and that  
the French adore the Supreme Being, and honour the  
Prophet and his holy Koran.

All men are equal in the eyes of God: under-  
standing, ingenuity, and science, alone make a dif-  
ference between them: as the Beys, therefore, do  
not possess any of these qualities, they cannot be  
worthy to govern the country.

Yet are they the only possessors of extensive tracts  
of land, beautiful female slaves, excellent horses,  
magnificent palaces! Have they then received an  
exclusive privilege from the Almighty? If so, let  
them produce it. But the Supreme Being, who is  
just and merciful towards all mankind, wills that in  
Egypt none of the inhabitants shall be pre-  
ferred from attaining to the first employments and  
highest honours.—The Administration, which  
shall be conducted by persons of intelligence, talents,  
and foresight, will be productive of happiness and  
prosperity. The tyranny and avarice of the Beys have  
laid waste Egypt, which was formerly so popu-  
lous and well cultivated.

THE FRENCH ARE TRUE MUSSULMEN. Not long  
since they marched to Rome, and overthrew the Throne  
of the Pope, who excited the Christians against the  
professors of Islamism (the Mahometan religion). Af-  
terwards they directed their course to Malta, and  
drove out the unbelievers, who imagined they were  
appointed by God to make war on the Mussulmen.  
The French have at all times been the true and  
sincere friends of the Ottoman Emperors, and the  
enemies of their enemies. May the Empire of  
the Sultan therefore be eternal; but may the Beys  
of Egypt, your opposers, whose insatiable avarice  
has continually excited disobedience and insubor-  
dination, be trodden in the dust, and annihilated!

Our friendship shall be extended to those of the  
inhabitants of Egypt who shall join us, as also to  
those who shall remain in their dwellings, and observe  
a strict neutrality; and when they have seen our con-  
duct with their own eyes, hasten to submit to us;  
but the dreadful punishment of death awaits those  
who shall take up arms for the Beys, and against us.  
For then there shall be no deliverance, nor shall any  
trace of them remain.

Art. I. All places which shall be three leagues  
distant from the route of the French army, shall  
send one of their principal inhabitants to the  
French General, to declare that they submit, and  
will hoist the French flag, which is blue, white,  
and red.

II. Every village which shall oppose the French  
army shall be burned to the ground.

III. Every village which shall submit to the  
French, shall hoist the French flag, and that of  
the Sublime Porte, their Ally, whose duration be  
eternal.

IV. The Cheiks and principal persons of each  
town and village shall seal up the houses and effects  
of the Beys, and take care that not the smallest article  
shall be lost.

V. The Cheiks, Cadis, and Imans, shall continue  
to exercise their respective functions; and put up  
their prayers, and perform the exercise of religious  
worship in the mosques and houses of prayer. All the  
inhabitants of Egypt shall offer up thanks to the Su-  
preme Being, and put up public prayers for the de-  
struction of the Beys.

May the Supreme God make the glory of the Sul-  
tan of the Ottomans eternal, pour forth his wrath on  
the Mameloucs, and render glorious the destiny of the  
Egyptian Nation.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, during the last  
week, no debate took place. Some obser-  
vations of a very important nature were,  
however, made by *Lords Carlisle and Gren-  
ville*, on Monday (April 12). On that day,  
after some conversation had passed on pe-  
titions from Irish peers, the *Earl of Carlisle*  
rose to call the attention of the House to  
some points of the highest national impor-  
tance. Adverting first to the compensa-  
tion, which, by the definitive treaty is to  
be given to the Prince of Orange, his lord-  
ship declared, that, with respect to that com-  
pensation, a most shameful transaction had  
occurred. At the very moment after hav-

ing signed the treaty, with this country, the ministers of France and Holland retired into a corner, and there, without the knowledge of our Ambassador, executed a treaty, by which France guaranteed Holland from the payment of any part of the indemnity stipulated for the Prince of Orange. From whence, then, was the indemnification to be furnished? Was it by Great-Britain, just emerging from embarrassment and difficulty? Or by what other country? His lordship then proceeded to comment upon various parts of the definitive treaty. By the operation of that treaty, he urged, various other treaties honourable and advantageous to this country would expire. To the Dutch it was indeed a triumph. We could no longer navigate to the Spice Islands in our own bottoms. All the favourable regulations in a treaty negotiated by a noble friend of his were done away. Those regulations, however, were necessary to the safety of our Indian possessions. The power of cutting logwood was also gone; the Methuen-treaty was abrogated, and our commercial relations with Portugal considerably injured.

He was seconded by *Lord Grenville*, who took nearly the same ground, but enlarged considerably upon various points. The noble lord, however, chiefly insisted upon the pernicious consequences of our having neglected to renew various treaties, and particularly the Convention of 1787. By the non-renewal of that Convention our governments in India would be put in a situation of great danger: in truth, they could not subsist. The French might now spread themselves over our Indian territories, and might reside there, in whatever numbers, without being subject to the controul of our judicature or police. By the permission also, which would be afforded the French to supply our Bengal provinces with salt, we should lose half a million of revenue. It was, therefore, his opinion that the House would take a salutary step, were it humbly, to address his Majesty to suspend all ratification, till solid satisfaction was given to the country on such invaluable objects as were now at stake.

No reply was attempted. Merely a few words were said by *Lord Pelham*, expressing his opinion that no answer was necessary, as the subject was not regularly before the House.

On Wednesday, there was a long and desultory conversation, on the election of *Lord Charleville*. His lordship was declared duly elected. On the suggestion of

*Lord Auckland*, the petition of the Earl of Farnham and some other petitions, were postponed.

On Thursday, the House of Commons was summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod, to the House of Peers, for the purpose of hearing his Majesty's commission read. The Speaker attended by several members went up, and on his return informed the House, that, the Royal assent had been given to the Loan Bill, the House and Window Tax Bill, the Irish Revenue Collection Bill, the Corn Trade Bill, the Dundee Two-penny Scots Bill, and to several private bills.

In the House of Commons on Friday, (April 9) after leave had been given to bring in several bills, the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the House and Window Duty was moved by *Mr. Vansittart*. In the committee some conversation passed on the principle of the duty. It was opposed by *Mr. Sheridan*, *Mr. Robson*, and *Mr. Jones*, as particularly oppressive upon certain classes of people. *Mr. Vansittart* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* defended the tax. The bill passed through the committee.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then rose, to move for leave to bring in a bill, for continuing for a limited time the restriction of payment in specie upon the Bank. The measure was supported by *Sir Robert Peel*, *General Gascoyne*, *Dr. Laurence*, and *Mr. Manning*. It was objected to by *Mr. Jones* and *Mr. Tierney*. The reasons for the measure were stated in a very perspicuous speech by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. Under the present circumstances of the country, it would not, he urged, be politic to take off the restrictions which had been imposed upon the Bank. The course of exchange was against this country; exportation was, for a moment, at a stand; payments from foreign countries could not for some time be received; and a trade was now carried on in the purchase of guineas, for the purpose of sending abroad. It would, therefore, he contended, be more prudent to wait till the consequences and effects of the peace were seen, till our merchants had formed their connexions in foreign countries, and till we had discovered the commercial relations of different countries with each other, before we thought of opening payment in cash at the Bank. He then, after the different acts which imposed the restriction had been read *pro forma*, moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the restrictions on the Bank of England. No great opposition was made.

the measure, and, after some observations from different sides of the House, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The House then went into a committee on the Irish supplies. Several items of supply were moved by *Mr. Corry*. These gave rise to some remarks from *Mr. Robson*, who was answered by *Mr. Corry*, and *Lord de Blaquiere*. The resolutions were agreed to.

The next day no business of importance was brought before the House. The report of the committee on the Bill for granting an additional duty on Windows and Houses, was brought up, and, on the question being put for the second reading of the amendments, *Mr. Robson* took occasion to object to the bill. He was answered with some asperity by *Dr. Duigenan*. Some conversation then passed, after which the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On Monday (April 12) *Sir Francis Burrett* brought forward his promised motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the late administration. It was introduced by a long and bitter invective against the late administration, and the whole of their measures. The hon. baronet particularly dwelt upon the sufferings of those who had been taken up for treasonable practices in England, and the tyranny practised upon the people of Ireland. Every right, he said, had been invaded, every protecting law trod under foot, by the late ministers, whose conduct had been graced by their notorious and corrupted adherents with repeated votes of approbation. Former parliaments had been deluded into a prosecution of objects which had been abandoned by a treaty of peace: they had been deluded into a sacrifice of the constitution; and it was to obtain this sacrifice, that he believed the war was undertaken. After going in this manner through almost every act of the late ministry, declaring the twelve Cæsars never exceeded the cruelty of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Robespierre was an angel of mercy compared with him, the hon. baronet concluded by moving for a committee of the whole House to inquire into the conduct of the late administration.

He was answered very fully by *Lord Temple* and *Mr. Archdale*. The internal measures of the late administration, it was urged, far from being acts of tyranny, were acts necessary for the safety of that constitution which the hon. baronet had been pleased to consider as destroyed by them. Liberty of speech had been represented by

him as completely taken away: that it was not so, his own harangue was a sufficient evidence. With regard to the war it was unnecessary to reply to assertions which had been a thousand times answered, and which were, in fact, unworthy of an answer. On that subject the House and the people had spoken most decidedly, and their decision was very different indeed from that of the hon. baronet.

*Lord Belgrave* followed on the same side, and concluded his speech by moving to leave out all the words of the original motion after "that," and insert in their place the thanks of the House to the late administration for their conduct during the late war. This motion, the noble lord declared he would not have made had the hon. baronet confined himself to his original intention.

This amendment gave rise to short speeches from several members, some supporting and others opposing it. On the suggestion of the *Speaker* and *Mr. Pitt*, *Lord Belgrave* withdrew his motion. After some debate the original question was put and negatived, there being only 39 for, to 246 against it.

*Lord Belgrave* then gave notice that soon after the recess he would bring forward his amendment in the shape of a motion.

The next day (Tuesday) the *Secretary at War* brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the militia laws, and to augment the militia. In a long and able speech he stated to the House the reasons for the present motion. Agreeing with what had been argued, on a former occasion, by other members, that peace ought to be preserved by a proper mixture of firmness and conciliation, he inculcated the necessity of paying every attention to the defensive system of this country, at a time when its most formidable neighbour had received a great accession of power, and was under a military government. For this purpose it would in the first place be necessary to put the navy in a good state. The next point to consider was the military establishment, but this could not be entered upon till the organization of the militia was settled. The points to which he would call the attention of the House were the formation of the militia laws, and the augmentation of the number of militia. There were twelve acts relating to the militia: these he proposed to consolidate. With respect to the augmentation of the number of the militia, he thought it advisable that the

country should be able to put 100,000 men under arms, at the commencement of a war, and that we should be able at once to lay our hands on 70,000 militia. It was therefore his intention to propose 60,000 militia for England, and 10,000 or 12,000 for Scotland. The expense of this would be comparatively small. For England the whole expense would not be more than £230,000. This even, would be lessened if only 40,000 men were raised in England, and 9,000 in Scotland, and his Majesty empowered to raise the rest by proclamation. The right hon. gentleman then specified the different heads of amendment which the bill would embrace. The proportion to be added, and the mode of raising it, next came into consideration. With respect to these points it was proposed to add a third to the number furnished by each county, and to raise the 40,000 men for a limited time, according to the old proportion. The right hon. gentlemen then entered at length into the various parts of the proposed reform, and in conclusion moved for leave to bring in such a bill as has been already described.

After some observations from *Mr. Sheridan*, who called the attention of the House to the present scanty half-pay of lieutenants in the navy, and from *Mr. Foster* and *Mr. Wickham* relative to the Irish militia, leave was given to bring in the bill. It was accordingly brought in, read a first time, and the second reading ordered for tomorrow.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved the order of the day for going into a committee upon the Beer and Malt Duty Bill.

The bill was strenuously opposed by *Sir C. Bunbury*, *Mr. Whitbread*, *Mr. Sheridan*, and *Mr. Jones*. It was contended that the tax would fall most oppressively upon the labouring poor, who were ill able to support the burden; that it would injure private as well as public brewers; that brewers must now make their beer of a lower quality; that many would leave off drinking malt liquors, which would occasion a defalcation in the tax, and discourage agriculture; and that the poor would be driven to the use of spirits, a consequence to be deprecated, since the health and the morals of the community would be irreparably injured by such a practice. Why, it was asked, was the tax made so heavy, when, by the minister's own confession, he had raised 750,000 pounds more than he wanted; and when from calculation it appeared that he had, in

truth, provided an excess of more than twice that sum? One objection in particular was urged by *Mr. Sheridan*. "This tax, he said, would not so much affect the public brewer as those who brewed their own beer. This class did not comprehend only the opulent, but the middling and even the lowest of the community. In the counties of England, that of Stafford for instance, there were no public brewers, even the poorest of the people brewed their own beer. The present tax would drive them from that practice, and induce them to frequent the ale-house to the destruction of their morals and domestic comfort."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in a long and able speech defended the tax from the attacks made upon it. Entering into a statement of the prices of malt and hops at different periods, he contended from thence that a fair profit might be made by the brewer notwithstanding the present duty. That the tax would bear upon the lower classes he admitted, but it would not bear exclusively upon them: the rich also would pay their part. With respect to the excess which had been provided, it was not so great as had been stated. One tax of £100,000 had been abandoned. On general grounds the ways and means ought always to exceed the supply. But it was also to be considered that we must have a peace establishment larger than any former one; and that the whole supplies of the year were not before the House. One other consideration had induced him to make the supplies so much larger than was absolutely necessary, and that was, that the consolidated fund might support the peace establishment of the ensuing year without resorting to additional taxes.

After some observations from different members the question was put for going into a committee on the bill. It was carried by 83 votes against 12. *Mr. Whitbread* then moved as an amendment, that the words "one shilling" should be substituted for "two shillings." Eleven members voted for and sixty-two against the amendment.

On Wednesday the Import and Export Duty Bill gave rise to some little debate. It was opposed by *General Gascoyne*, *Sir Robert Peel*, and *Dr. Laurence*. The convoy duty, it was urged, was a war tax and ought to have ceased on the peace. No such commercial speculations had been formed at the conclusion of this treaty, as had generally been formed at the conclusion of other treaties, and the tax was therefore

particularly objectionable. The new duty was also said would bear particularly upon several articles. By *General Gascoigne* and *Sir R. Peel* it was contended that the exemption of Ireland from the duty was an unfair partiality. The measure was supported by *Mr. Vansittart*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and *Lord Hawkesbury*. The latter declared that though much had been said of the advantages arising from commercial treaties, it was a matter of doubt with him whether they were productive of any advantage. Much had also been said of the danger to us from our being rivalled in commerce by other countries, but on this subject he certainly felt no apprehensions. The bill was then ordered to be committed on Friday se'nnight.

The House next resolved itself into a committee on the subject of the consolidated fund for the redemption of the national debt. The outlines of the plan were briefly stated by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who after reading four resolutions, moved that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again. This was done, and the House ordered that it should resolve itself into a committee on Monday se'nnight.

*Mr. Ald. Curtis*, on the bill being brought up for imposing a duty on servants, moved that it should be recommitted for the purpose of moving an additional duty on foreign servants. This was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and went no further.

The order of the day having been read for receiving the report of the committee on the Malt and Beer Duty Bill, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that in consideration of the hardship country brewers were supposed to labour under, he should move for an allowance of 2d per barrel additional drawback till the first of August next, and declared that on the subject of the tax being resumed next year, their interests should be minutely considered.

*Mr. H. Vansittart* then moved that the House should at its rising, adjourn to Wednesday next. Upon which *Mr. Elliot* rose, and, professing his intention not to oppose what had been moved, declared that he felt it his duty not to suffer a recess to take place without having asked his Majesty's ministers, when the Definitive Treaty would be laid before the House, and when the House would be called upon to pass its judgment upon it. Though it was not perhaps strictly regular so to do, yet as there were several copies of the treaty in circulation, he wished to make some observations upon

them. In all former treaties, provision had been made for the renewal of preceding treaties: Instructions to that effect had been given to Lord Malmesbury at Lisle. In the present treaty, however, no such provision was to be found. This was a most important point to this country, and to Europe. This country would be much affected by the omission. In the East-Indies, all our possessions were derived from the Great Mogul. France might now assume claims to all our advantages there. By provisions in former treaties those advantages had been secured to ourselves, but those provisions were now abandoned.

The hon. member was several times interrupted in the course of his speech, as being out of order. At the conclusion of it, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, and giving it as his opinion that the questions of the hon. gentleman were not proper at this time, declared that no delay had arisen on the part of ministers in presenting the Definitive Treaty to the House. When it was presented, ministers would defend their conduct.

After having gone through some business of no great importance, the House adjourned till Wednesday the twenty-first.

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TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAWKESBURY,  
*His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

My Lord,

In my last Letter (Register, p. 353.) I endeavoured to show how, and to what extent the stipulations of the definitive treaty were more injurious to England than those of the preliminaries, with respect to, 1. Malta, 2. the Island of Elba, and, 3. the Italian Republic. Those stipulations, which relate, 4. to Portuguese Guiana, 5. Louisiana and Florida, and, 6. the French armament in the West-Indies, remain to be considered; as also, 7. the omissions with respect to matters of commerce, and, 8. with respect to the renewal of former treaties. The first three of these points it was my intention to treat of in the present letter: but, the unfinished state of some maps, which I intend shall accompany my remarks, and which appear necessary to a full and clear investigation of the subject, has induced me to change the order of discussion, and to take up in this place the first of points of omission, which I originally intended should come last.

7. The omissions with respect to matters of

commerce extend as widely as the most bitter of our enemies could wish. The whole transaction of this peace, from the beginning to the end has been marked by a total disregard of established usage. From the hour that your lordship threw aside the dignity of your rank and station, and humbly besought an interview with a commissary of prisoners, bearing a commission under a man, on whom, but a few weeks before, you had gratuitously lavished the most contemptuous and most odious of all denominations; from that hour there commenced that revolution in our diplomatic concerns, which arrived at its consummation in the conditions and phraseology of the Definitive Treaty.

This compact, if that can be called a compact which is dictated by one party and slavishly submitted to by the other; this compact makes not, like other Definitive Treaties, any mention of a treaty of commerce between England and the other contracting parties; though, amongst those parties, there were powers, with whom we have heretofore had the most important commercial connections. Our commerce with Spain in particular was very extensive and singularly beneficial to us. It was a commerce, which brought us not goods for goods, not materials for materials; but which poured in upon us mines of the precious metal in exchange for the work of our hands.

Does your lordship imagine, that our commercial connection with Spain is to be renewed by any future arrangement? I hardly think, though I will not positively assert the contrary, that you are weak enough to entertain so childish a hope. Rest assured, my lord, that neither Holland nor Spain will ever treat again but in conjunction with France. Buonaparté has fastened them to his triumphal car, and you and your colleague have rivetted their chains. Nor will they themselves, in return for this friendly office, feel much disposition again to renew their intercourse with us; they will rather seek for revenge, and, as they cannot inflict it for their own account, they will gladly do it in behalf of their master. Feeble as they have shown themselves, when opposed to France, we shall find them strong and resolute, when acting under her protection.

Your lordship cannot on this, as on most other points, truly plead ignorance in your defence. In that place where the servants of the king formerly thought it their duty to listen to advice, you were frequently re-

mined, that, unless the Definitive Treaty provided for treaties of commerce with the contracting powers, no such treaties would ever afterwards be obtained. The plans of France for the destruction of our navigation act were fully detailed to you, and to stipulate for treaties of commerce was pointed out as the only means of preventing the success of that plan. Such a stipulation you have omitted, and the nation will soon begin to feel the consequence of your omission.

That this omission did not arise from any new practice having, in this respect, been adopted by the powers of Europe, is evident from the stipulations contained in all the treaties of peace, which France has lately made with those powers, who were in alliance with us during the war. In her treaty with Russia (Register, p. 165) she stipulates, that "a new treaty of commerce shall be made, to re-establish the commercial relations between the two countries." In her treaty with the Porte (Register, p. 166) she provides for a renewal of all the treaties, which existed between her and the Porte previous to the war; and, by way of definition of this renewal, the Porte stipulates, that in consequence thereof, the French Republic shall enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the Turkish dominions, "all the rights of commerce and navigation as formerly, and with the same immunities as will in future be enjoyed by the most favoured nations." In her treaty with Portugal (Register, p. 166), which treaty, except as to boundaries of territory, is now in full force, she not only provides for a Definitive Treaty of Commerce, but, in the mean time, she exacts a stipulation which throws open to her the ports of our ally, and which actually does away all those advantages, which we have heretofore exclusively enjoyed in the commerce with Portugal; a stipulation, which does, indeed, absolutely annul our treaties of commerce with that power, treaties which have existed for more than a century, the operation of which largely contributed to our internal prosperity and our naval strength, but which we shall never see renewed. Not only from our enemies but from our friends also has the present peace completely severed us. With Holland, Portugal, Spain, Genoa, and Tuscany, we have, and shall have, no treaty of commerce, while France will have treaties of commerce with them all. None of these powers will be suffered to negotiate with us; nor shall we dare to make overtures for

negotiation. Thus has her system of exclusion been rigidly adopted; nor shall we fail to experience its mortal effects. British manufactures will for some months, probably for some few years, find their way through the former channels. To destroy pecuniary connections, to change the habits of a people, is not the work of a day; but the system of France will gradually proceed towards the accomplishment of its object, and, though we may, with the states above-mentioned, for some few years push on our manufactures by a sort of smuggling means, even those will be finally cut off.

This system of France, which I assert to be sanctioned by the present treaty, is indeed, levelled more immediately against the navigation laws of England. As a compensation for chipping them away, we may probably obtain certain relaxations in favour of our manufactures. The French, who see somewhat farther than your lordship, clearly perceive, that her system will create a division in the shipping and manufacturing interests of this country, and they also perceive, that the voice of the latter will, for many reasons, prevail over that of the former. The persons concerned in manufactures are much more numerous as well as more noisy than the owners of ships. Their property and their workmen are always at home; they are distributed through the boroughs and counties of the kingdom; they are constantly at hand; and when the honour, the power, and the independence of the nation is to be weighed, they are ever ready to throw their weight into the opposite scale. So that their looms and their hammers are kept going, so that they continue to derive profit from the sale of their goods, they care very little whether those goods are carried in a British or a foreign bottom. To sentiments of this description it is, my lord, that we must attribute the approbation, which the present disgraceful peace has received from the manufacturers of England, while the property of the ship-owners has, as was, in a late debate, truly stated by Mr. Burdon, *already fallen thirty per cent. in value*. All this the French clearly foresaw. Their blows are directed not so much against our wealth as against our maritime power; in the latter they have found a most formidable enemy, while the former has been their constant friend; they well know, that having once destroyed our power, the wealth we possess will be always at their command.

If, after viewing this general sweep of our commercial interests, any particular in-

stance of their abandonment could excite indignation against the negotiators of this peace, it would be the omission with respect to the conquered colonies. The planters and merchants, having property in the colonies, now to be restored to France and her dependents, perceiving that their interest had been completely neglected by the preliminary treaty, presented a memorial to his Majesty's ministers, showing the necessity of a provision for a longer time than three months for the purpose of bringing home their property directly from those colonies. This request was founded on former practice, and to grant it was of great importance to this kingdom. The memorial was forwarded to Amiens; but the *tone* there held by the British negotiator, was by no means calculated to enforce the requisite stipulation; and, the three years of lucrative trade after the peace, which the unfortunate Philanglus promised us with the conquered colonies, has vanished like the other dreams of that well-meaning but incompetent writer.

The conquered colonies contain at this moment British property to the amount of £20,000,000 sterling, which must now remain there, and be employed for the benefit of our enemies, or must come home through the custom-houses of Bourdeaux and Amsterdam, with all the diminutions, to which they must be subjected on such a route. The exports from these colonies would, during the time that ought to have been obtained, have employed 300,000 tons of shipping and 16,000 seamen. This very considerable share of our navigation, this immense source of wealth, and, which is of much more importance, of maritime power, is, by a single stroke of your lordship's pen, transferred to our enemies, or rather to our enemy, for we have, in reality, but one; all the rest are mere instruments in his hands. That this branch of our trade must finally have become his, in consequence of the peace, is certain; but, a delay of a year or two would, possibly, have given time for the discovery of new means of employing the portion of our shipping, which is now, at once, thrown up to rot on the beach: at any rate, a suspension of evil is always desirable: a protracted execution is always better than instant death. A diminution in our commerce is a natural and an inevitable consequence of the peace; but, had the request of the merchants been listened to, this diminution would have, at least, been retarded. Now it has come upon us at once, and your lordship must

know, that the anxiety and alarm at this time existing in the commercial part of the community are greater than ever existed at any former period. In 1793, the depreciation of the funds and the great and numerous bankruptcies were justly attributed to the increase of commerce, and to the consequent demand for capital; a contrary cause has now produced a rise in the funds, and has singularly favoured the bargain for the loan. The capital before employed in commerce is now becoming dead in the hands of the merchant and ship-owner, an inactivity which has given the state a momentary advantage over individuals, but for which it will dearly pay in the next year's receipts of the customs. The West-India trade, in particular, has already exhibited marks of decline such as never before appeared at any epoch of our history. The great houses in London, under whose guarantees that trade was carried on, have formally, and almost universally, withdrawn those guarantees, *since the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty*, since the consummation of that peace, which was to save the country from ruin!

But, the circumstance, which has excited, and justly excited, the greatest degree of alarm amongst commercial men, is, the total omission of treaties of commerce with the powers who were parties to the Definitive Treaty. This circumstance forbids the ship-owner to calculate on a rise in the value of his property. He sees the ports of the world shut against him, without any hope of ever again seeing them opened. The merchant partakes in his despair, and they most cordially unite in reprobating the imbecility and cowardice of those by whom their approaching ruin has been affected.

I am aware, my lord, that there will not be wanting persons to assert, that treaties of commerce are of *no use to us*; that they only cramp the operations of trade, and that we shall do infinitely better without them. But, how comes it, then, that we have heretofore uniformly sought for treaties of commerce; that all our former statesmen have considered them as being of the very first necessity to the extension and preservation of our trade; that we have spared neither pains nor expense to procure them; and that, in several instances, to obtain them has been the principal object of a war? If treaties of commerce are of no use to us, what becomes of the merits of Mr. Pitt and Lord Auckland in forming the commercial treaty with France? Why did we, so very lately make a treaty of commerce

with America; and why is a bill at this very moment brought before the Parliament, the only object of which is, to deprive the American government of a pretext for annulling the stipulations of that treaty? In the declaration of the Duke of Manchester, subjoined to the treaty of peace of 1783, it is stated, that, "the new state" in which commerce may perhaps be found "in all parts of the world, will demand" "revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties; but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it." How, then, will Mr. Fox, who dictated this observation, and who took great (and not undeserved) merit to himself for having provided for commercial stipulations; how will he relish the doctrine, now broached by the advocates of the peace of Amiens? Can he, without an open abandonment of all those interests, for which he has ever professed so deep a concern, suffer this peace to pass unreprieved? As to those, who affect to consider the omission to stipulate for treaties of commerce as *an advantage* to the nation, I am really at a loss which most to admire, their impudence or their baseness. They are fully persuaded, they know, that the omission will prove destructive to the commerce and navigation of the country; they know, that it will diminish her revenue and her maritime strength; but, they also know, that these evils were to be prevented only by a continuation of the war, and that continuation would, probably, have lessened their present emoluments, rather than which they would strip their country of its power and its honour, and their sovereign of his crown.

I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble  
and most obedient Servant,

Wm. Cobbett.

Pall Mall, April 10, 1802.

#### TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

I have read with much satisfaction your admirable strictures on the peace, which are entirely congenial with my own sentiments on the subject; but, in the last Number of your Register, I am exceedingly sorry to observe a Letter to M. Otto, wherein you accuse him of addressing the people of England through the medium of the

newspapers. I say that I am *sorry* to observe this, not because I disapprove of the manly and very spirited manner in which you censure the contents of his Letter to the French Prisoners; but because I know it to be a fact, that the Letter in question was inserted in our prints *without the knowledge of M. Otto*. It was written by him, and sent to the several prisoners, *in the French language*: and I know positively that it was first published in one of the Portsmouth newspapers; a copy of it having been obtained from the prisoners at that dépôt.

Like you, Sir, I "burn with shame, to think that M. Otto has proved himself to be possessed of far greater talents than are to be found amongst those, to whom the interests and the honour of this country are committed;" but still justice impels me to confess, and I know your candour will lead you also to admit, that his conduct here has at least been far less reprehensible than that of the agents of Republican France in any other part of the world. With respect to the Letter inserted in page 74 of the Register, as your animadversions on it are evidently in an essential degree founded in misapprehension, I have only to express a hope, that you will take an early opportunity of explaining the above-mentioned circumstance; and I feel the more inclined to believe that you will do so, because I am persuaded that you do not wish, nor indeed is it necessary, to have recourse to any thing which may have the appearance of misrepresentation, in order to display the insidious arts of the French, or to shew the ruinous effects of which the peace must be productive to this country.

I am,

Sir,

Your's &c.

*A Caithnesian.*

13th April.

TO A CAITHNESIAN.

Sir,

I thank you for your Letter; first, because it gives me some information, and, secondly, because it affords me an opportunity of again touching upon a subject, which, for want of time, was before but imperfectly discussed.

The most offensive circumstance, relating to the Letter of Mr. Otto, certainly was its promulgation in the English language, and, therefore, I am ready to confess, that the

fact, which you mention (and of the truth of which I have no doubt,) of its being so promulgated *without the knowledge of the writer*, would, if I had been apprized of it, have considerably diminished the censure bestowed on that account. But, I must, at the same time, observe, that it would not have induced me to spare it altogether; for, Sir, it must, I think, appear evident to every one, that M. Otto ought to have taken precautions to prevent any *other person* from publishing that letter, under his name, in this country. It cannot be supposed, that the letter passed through the hands of the mere prisoners. It was certainly committed to those of a commissary, or agent of some sort, immediately under the controul of the minister. I do not say, that this agent knew that he was rendering an acceptable service to his superior in causing the publication; but I do say, that, in all such cases, superiors are ever looked to for the consequences, whether the act originate in their approbation, or not. The excuse of indiscretion is often admitted, and, as far as relates to the act of *publishing*, I am willing to admit it in the present instance.

With respect to the act of *writing* I say nothing in reply to you; because I perceive, with pleasure, that you concur with me in censuring the matter written; but, as addressing myself to other readers, I think it necessary to add a few words on this part of the subject.

As to the eulogium on the *virtues* of the French prisoners, it might for aught I know, be dictated by prudence, or by some other unexcusable motive; but I cannot so readily excuse the passage, which, in whatever sense it might be meant, is certainly calculated to leave, on the mind of the reader, an impression that the extraordinary sufferings of the prisoners had arisen, some how or other, from the conduct of the British and not of the French Government. An impression like this ought to be immediately effaced: to neglect it would be a base abandonment of the character of our Sovereign and our country; and, though I cannot hope that my feeble voice will be heard far, as far as its sound will reach so far the contradiction shall go.

I perfectly agree with you, that the conduct of M. Otto here "has, at least, been far less reprehensible than that of the agents of Republican France in any other part of the world." Long may it be so! and let King, Lords, and Commons say, *amen!* The falcon knows not the kite, the ichneumon knows not the crocodile, better

than I know the agents of Republican France. I have watched their progress in Flanders, in Holland, in Switzerland, in Italy, in Egypt, and in America. I have been pitted against them, and have had the satisfaction to see three of them quit the turf. Their uniform practice has been to begin their career by appealing *indirectly* from the government to the people. They have approached by slow or hasty steps as circumstances dictated. In America they, by little and little, blew up a flame, which, at one time, menaced the existence of the government, and of every man, who was not devoted to their cause. Without, therefore, comparing M. Otto to Genet, to Fauchet, or to Adet, without even insinuating, that he entertains motives similar to theirs (for I really do not think he does), I may easily be excused for wishing him to forbear from every thing that has the slightest resemblance to their conduct, and for any act of mine that may induce him to adhere to such forbearance.

Yes, Sir, I not only allow, that M. Otto has conducted himself here in a manner "*less reprehensible*" than any of the other ministers of Republican France, but that his conduct has not, except in the present instance, been *at all* reprehensible. "He has borne his fortunes meekly." Another, in his place, would, ere this time, have stamped his foot upon our necks, from doing which there is nothing to prevent him, no, not even the *will* of the ministers or the nation. In such a state of things, Sir, be cautious how you praise my "*manly and spirited*" exertions, when it is very doubtful whether those exertions may not be regarded as a presumptuous attempt to stay the plagues, which heaven has prepared for the chastisement of a selfish and degenerate people, a people who have basely abandoned the honours which their forefathers won, and have impiously embraced the revilers of their God.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble

and obedient Servant,

Wm. Cobbett.

Pall Mall, April 15, 1802.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Constantinople, Feb. 25.*—The late Reis Effendi Jasib Effendi has received orders from the Porte to repair to Egypt, together with the Swedish captain, Rhode, to inspect the repairs and improvements intended to be

made in the fortifications on the coast of that country.—These two commissaries will sail in a few days on board a Turkish frigate. The Porte seems to have some fears that the protection which the English afforded to the Beys in Egypt, will enable them to raise obstacles to the new administration, which the Turkish government proposes to introduce.

On the 20th inst. the French chargé d'affaires, citizen Ruffin, received a courier from Paris, whose dispatches, it is said, are of very considerable importance.

Two thousand houses have been destroyed by fire in this capital within these few days. The loss to the proprietors amounts to many millions.

New York papers to the 14th, and Boston papers to the 16th ult. were lately received. They detail several considerable fires which have taken place in different parts of the United States: 11 stores were destroyed in Boston on the 10th of March, chiefly upon Long Wharf. But the fire which seems to have occasioned the most general concern and surprise is, that of Princeton College, in New Jersey, which is reduced to the ground. It was an elegant edifice, and considered one of the most respectable colleges in the United States.—This last is ascribed to some unknown incendiary.

*Corfu, March 16.*—A few days ago an English squadron of six ships arrived here, the commander of which brought a letter from the ministry at Constantinople to our government, to announce that our constitution not having been accepted by the Sublime Porte, had been disannulled, and that the ancient government was to be re-established. In consequence of this, the English troops had made themselves masters of the forts, and had executed their orders. Russian troops were also expected.

*Vienna, March 20.*—We are assured that the Archduke Charles has succeeded in persuading Field-Marshal the Prince de Cobourg to quit his hermitage, and to return to Vienna, where he will labour conjointly with the Archduke in the new organization of the troops.

*Berne, March 31.*—General Thurreau has imposed a severe contribution on the Communes of the Valais, who had sent deputies to Berne, to express their wish to continue a part of the Swiss people.

*Bordeaux, March 31.*—Accounts brought by a vessel which left Guadaloupe on the

17th of February, confirm the accounts of the complete tranquillity of that island.—Cultivation had never been abandoned, and there were abundant resources in the magazines.

A letter from Malta, dated February 14, says, "The circumstances which have recently happened in the republic of the Seven Islands, and the unsettled state of the government there, have induced the commander in chief, Lord Keith, to dispatch Capt. Martin, with His Majesty's ship *Northumberland*, and some frigates, under his command, in order to restore tranquillity amongst them."

The Danish flag was hoisted in the island of St. Thomas on the 18th of February.

Paris, April 12.—*Te Deum* shall be chanted at the metropolitan church of Paris, in the presence of the government, on the 18th instant.—(Sunday.)

At six in the morning there will be a discharge of thirty pieces of cannon, and a discharge of ten pieces every hour until noon.

At eight, the First Consul will promulgate the law of the 8th instant.

At nine, the Local Authorities will proclaim in due form, and with the accustomed ceremonies, the Treaty of Peace.

At eleven, the Government will proceed from the palace of the Thuilleries to the metropolitan church.

The departure of the Government from the palace will be announced by a discharge of thirty pieces of cannon, and its return by an equal number.

There will be a general illumination in the evening.

The First Consul has appointed Jean Baptiste Dubelloy archbishop of Paris.

The following are the circumstances attending the public presentation of Cardinal Caprara to the Chief Consul. The government carriages were sent for his Eminence to his palace; at one o'clock he repaired to the Thuilleries; he was preceded by a detachment of grenadiers and of *gendarmerie*, with trumpets, &c. There were in his train ten carriages full of ecclesiastics, and the procession was closed by a body of 200 cavalry. The Legate and his suite descended at the principal entrance of the palace; the cross was, as is usual, carried before his Eminence, and during the ceremony placed at the door of the council chamber.

To-day the Cardinal Legate consecrated in the metropolitan church of *Narc-Dame*,

three archbishops, one of whom was Abbé Bernier; another the former curate of Pantemont; and the third, the Abbé Cambaceres, appointed to the archbishopric of Rouen.

They write from Alexandria, under date of the 10th February, that the merchandizes of Italy abound there, but the sale is not great. Cairo is not yet tranquil.

The Mameloucs have withdrawn into the Higher Egypt. The Grand Vizier would not suffer them to enter Cairo, and he has sent a detachment of troops to pursue them.

The English are completely masters of Alexandria, where the Turks have no authority.

Paris, April 13.

*The Maritime Prefect of Brest to the Minister of Marine and of the Colonies.*

"The *Cisalpin* is arrived from St. Domingo after a passage of 37 days. She has got the start by some days of the division, which is expected. Citizen Jerome Buonaparté, midshipman, is the bearer of good news; he set off yesterday."

M. de Roqueleure, formerly Bishop of Senles, is appointed to the Archbishopric of Mechlin. M. Bernier is appointed Bishop of Orleans, and not of Versailles.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

His excellency Count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador, having obtained leave of absence for six months, had, on the 7th inst. an audience of leave of His Majesty. He set off, with his suite, for St. Petersburg, on the 13th.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, we understand, takes leave of their Majesties at Windsor on Sunday next, and immediately proceeds for Falmouth, where a frigate will be ready for his reception to convey him to his new government of Gibraltar.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor, to dine at the Mansion-House on Easter Monday. This will be the first public visit ever made by his Royal Highness into the City, and the only instance, for many reigns, of an Heir Apparent going there on such an occasion.

The commissioners of the Transport Board have freighted 50 vessels, for the purpose of conveying the French prisoners to their own country. Their number

amounts to nearly 15,000, and they are all to be sent home in the course of next week.

The second battalion of Royals has been ordered from Gibraltar to Jamaica.

On the 15th of February the second detachment from the Mediterranean fleet, consisting of the Zealous, Vanguard, Defiance, and Bellona, of 74 guns each, reached Port Royal, Jamaica.

The Turkey Company have presented to Sir Sidney Smith a magnificent piece of plate, in the form of a vase, highly decorated, the top terminating with the figure of an alligator, and one side bearing the following inscription:—

“Presented by the Governor and Company of Merchants of England, trading into the Levant Seas, to Captain Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, of his Majesty's navy, Knight of the Royal Swedish Order of the Sword, as an acknowledgement for the signal services rendered to his country, by his unparalleled defence of the ancient and important town of St. Jean d'Acre, when, with a small band of British seamen, co-operating with the efforts of the Turkish garrison, he enabled that feeble and ill-constructed fortress to withstand, for the space of 69 days, the repeated and obstinate attacks of an enemy formidable from numbers and discipline, accustomed to unvarying success, and led on by Buonaparté in person, thereby totally defeating the object of that general's expedition, and finally forcing him to retreat with the loss of one-third of his army.”

Sir Edward Law was sworn in on Monday last before the Lord Chancellor, as Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. He is to be raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Keswick.

The Hon. Spencer Percival was on Tuesdays worn in as his Majesty's Attorney-general. It is supposed that Mr. Manners Sutton will be the Solicitor-general.

Upwards of 1000 French prisoners were on Monday morning liberated from the dépôt at Norman Cross, and escorted by detachments of the East Essex militia, and 3d Dragoon Guards, to Lynn, in Norfolk, from whence they are to be conveyed to Dunkirk.

The court martial held at Portsmouth for the trial of Lieutenant-colonel Berkeley, was on Monday dissolved, he being acquitted of the charge exhibited against him.

It is said, Government has at length determined on the sale of the lands in St. Vincent, which formerly belonged to the Caribs, and directed Governor Bentinck,

upon his arrival in that island, to carry the plan into effect. These lands consist of about 26,000 acres.

#### SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary Reports, that the House of Lords have adjourned to Monday, the 26th instant, and that the Commons have adjourned till Wednesday, the 21st. Of course the Definitive Treaty, though the ratification will probably arrive on Monday next, will not be discussed till after the 26th. On what day, and in what manner, peace will be proclaimed we know not; but, in the mean time the heralds of folly and of baseness, are loudly proclaiming the propriety of a *General Illumination*. The papers, under the more immediate influence of the ministry, have been, ever since the *sombre* nights of the 29th and 30th of March, sedulously employed in fanning the expiring embers of enthusiasm. They have affected to believe, that the illuminations of those nights were *premature*, though it is well known that all the public offices were illuminated, and that hundreds of pounds of the public money were expended to render the appearance of approbation as general as possible. The reluctance with which the people lighted their houses then, however, has increased the vigilance of those, who, for reasons too obvious to mention, wished to see them lighted. There is no art, no trick, however low and scandalous, to which they have not had recourse, for the purpose of providing against a repetition of their former disappointment. The public has been daily told, that there will be *no* general illumination till peace is proclaimed; the people have been desired to wait with *patience* for that event; and the Mayor of London has been induced to issue an advertisement, in which, from what authority may easily be guessed, he recommends, that there should be *only* one *GENERAL ILLUMINATION*. From all this, who would not imagine that the people were on tiptoe for the approaching fête? When the truth is, they want the spur rather than the bridle; and if the government will promise, to protect the housekeepers from the brutality of the senseless and houseless mob, we will engage, that London shall be, on the night of the proclamation, as gloomy as the event which that proclamation will announce.

The general feeling produced by the treaty of Amiens may be described by any

word better than that of *joy*. The misguided bubble, who know nothing of either peace or war but the mere name, may, perhaps, be pleased; but their opinions are so wavering, that they cannot be truly said to have any at all. The greedy man of money chuckles over the bags that have been swelled by the sudden rise in the funds; but his pleasure is ever and anon damped by the reflection, that both principal and interest may, 'ere long, be snatched from his grasp. A similar sentiment haunts the mind of the manufacturer. The merchant anticipates a large diminution in his profits, and the ship owner sees ruin in every stipulation, positive or tacit, of this ominous treaty. The nobility, the gentry, and the clergy, while they participate in the mortification and rage of the military and naval commanders, recollect, not without anxiety and dread, the fate of the nobility, the gentry, and the clergy of France; and the ministry themselves tremble for the consequences of an act, which the love of place and of power has led them to commit.

In our approbation of the new taxes (*Register*, p. 378), we made an exception with respect to the duty upon *imports and exports*. The policy of imposing such a duty appeared, at first glance, to be very doubtful. Subsequent reflection has convinced us, that the measure is of a most dangerous tendency, and, of course, highly impolitic. It will greatly augment the price of our manufactures; some of them, we should suppose, 15 per cent. It will call for an immediate advance from the exporter, which is always a great check to exportation, and though Mr. Addington imagines, that it will have no such effect, *because the convoy duty had not*, there will certainly be found persons to explain to him the difference in the cases. But, the more dangerous part of this measure is, the proposed heavy duty upon shipping, both in the coasting and foreign trade, which must inevitably tend to reduce our carrying trade, and to send our seamen into the service of other nations, a consequence that would arise soon enough out of the peace of Amiens, without the aid of any domestic discouragement.

The conclusion and ratification of the Concordat, between Buonaparté and the Pope, is an event on which we shall have an opportunity of remarking in a subsequent part of our work; at present we have not time to enter into so much detail as the subject necessarily demands. Some of the Paris papers have, notwithstanding the positive confirmation of the Republican

Kalendar, already adopted that of the Christian era, and we shall be much deceived if the former be not very soon abolished. As a companion piece to the Concordat, in which Buonaparté declares himself a Roman-catholic, we have published the proclamation which he issued upon his landing in Egypt, in which he boasts of being a Mussulman, and of having dethroned the Pope. These things never should be separated, no, not for a single moment, either in the eye or the mind of the reader.

Much has lately been said about the affairs of Turkey; but, though we certainly regard that empire as being in a very critical state, we have, as yet, seen nothing to convince us, that there is any reason to apprehend its dissolution.

The accounts lately received from Saint Domingo, through Jamaica and the American States, are of a later date than what were before received by the way of France; but, the French papers, received yesterday, as will be seen by a recurrence to our Foreign Intelligence, contain news which comes down to the 6th of March. This news is conveyed in a telegraphic dispatch, which is, of course, very laconic. It is brought by Buonaparté's brother, and said to be good. If there were any reliance to be placed on the statements of the telegraphic dispatch, we should regard this news as a subject of lamentation; for, besides the general truth, that whatever is good for France is bad for us, we shall look to the subjugation of St. Domingo as a preliminary step to the total ruin of our West-India colonies.—It would appear, that there is a division of the French fleet on the way to Europe.

The famous republic of the *Seven Isles* appears to be in a state of complete confusion. The intelligence from that part of the world comes to us through channels so very doubtful, that there is seldom any reliance to be placed on it; but it appears pretty clear to us, that the republic of the Seven Islands will stand in need of the interference of some *real* power, and we have no doubt that France will have the goodness to take it under her immediate protection.

The people of the Valais still continue refractory to the commands of the Grand Nation. They must, however, finally submit; and, in our minds, there remains not the least doubt, that the projected union of a great part of Switzerland to France will, not long remain unaccomplished.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE POETIC EPISTLE TO THE BOOK-SELLERS we would rather not insert: not on account of them, but of some of the authors named or alluded to in the poem. When we first saw it, we did not give this consideration due weight.

BRITANNICUS shall appear; but he came too late for this Number.

AMOR PATRIÆ's Letter on the proposed Duty on Tonnage we greatly lament also came too late. It shall certainly appear in our next; and in the mean time, if the author has time to look at a Letter to Lord Hawkesbury, contained in this Number, he will perceive that our apprehensions perfectly correspond with his own.

We shall publish a Supplement next Saturday, when we shall give TWO MAPS, for the purpose of illustrating the remarks which we have to offer on the new distribution of dominion in GUIANA and NORTH AMERICA.

Complete sets of this Work may be had of any of the Newsmen, or of Messrs. Cobbett and Morgan, in Pall Mall.

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

At the Court at St. James's, the 7th of April, 1802, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint his Grace George William Frederick Duke of Leeds to be Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York, his Grace this day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall,  
April 13, 1802.

His Majesty's Warrant, allowing the person signing himself Robert Lathropp Murray, in his Petition to his Majesty, delivered the 31st of last month, to assume the surnames of Browne-Clarke, hath been cancelled by his Majesty's command, and is declared null and void.

Carlton-House, April 11, 1802.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Thomas Erskine, to the Office of Chancellor and Keeper of his Royal Highness's Great Seal.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Marriages.—On Wednesday, at Meridan, Warwickshire, the Hon. William Booth Grey, second son of the Earl of Stamford, to Miss Pryce, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pryce, Esq. of Duffryn,

in Glamorganshire.—Lately, in Cheshire, at the house of M. Keatinge, Esq. M. P. the Hon. Coulson Wallop, Member for Andover, to Miss Keatinge.

Deaths.—On Tuesday, at his Lordship's House, in Windsor Castle, Mrs. Douglas, wife of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.—On Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, died of a fever, after an illness of near seven days, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. Hawkins Browne, wife of Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. M. P. and daughter of the late Hon. Edward Hay, Governor of Barbadoes.—On Tuesday morning, at his House in Grosvenor-place, after a long illness, the Right Rev. Dr. Moss, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Canon of Sarum, and F. R. S.

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH three per cent. consols.

Saturday... 75½ 6, 5½ | Wednesday... 70½ 1½  
Monday... 75½ 5, 6 | Thursday... 77½ 1½ 6  
Tuesday... 76½ 1 | Friday... Shut.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Eight pr. c. 112½.

FRENCH STOCKS.—Tiers Consolidé, 55 f.

## PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

Eng. Wheat per q.	58 to 61	Hops per cwt...	82 to 150
Foreign.....	30 .. 70	Hay per load .....	40 .. 90
Rye.....	34 .. 36	Beef, per stone.....	24 to 30
Barley.....	30 .. 35	"        "        "	6s. 6d.
Malt .....	46 .. 57	Mutton .....	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Oats .....	16 .. 28	Veal .....	6s. to 7s.
Pease.....	30 .. 34	Pork....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.
Beans.....	28 .. 40	Tallow .....	4s. 0d.
Flour per sack ..	0 .. 48	Average of Sugar	
Seconds.....	38 .. 42	per cwt. ....	38s. 10d.
Coals per chal....	29 .. 30		

Bread Ten Pence the Quartern Loaf.

Porter Four Pence Halfpenny per Pot.

## LONDON COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

HAMBURGH... 32 4 2½ us.	NAPLES..... 48
ALTONA .... 32 5 2½ us.	GENOA ..... 48½
CADIZ ..... 37½ eff.	LISBON..... 68½
MADRID .... 39½ eff.	OPORTO..... 70½
LEGHORN.... 52½	DUBLIN..... 12

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER,

Near Guildford, in Surrey, for the Month of April, 1802.

Days.	M's Age	Weather.	Winds.		Barometer.		Thermometer.	
			M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
8		Fair.	W	W	30,04	30,	52	63
9		Fair.	W	W	29,8	29,8	52	57
10	☾	Fair.	WNW	W	29,9	29,85	48	58
11		Fair. Win.	W	W	29,64	29,65	47	55
12		S. H. & W.	NW	NW	29,6	29,6	44	46
13		Fine.	N	N	29,87	29,94	43	47
14		Fair.	NW	NW	30	30,	44	52

● New Moon ☾ 1st. Quar. ○ F. Moon. ☽ Last Quar.